Rec'd H. E. Hayden
6 & 6 Brownsville Pa

Number 376 THE November 2, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, November 2, 1793.

STOP THE VILLAIN!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Maryland, 8 miles from Hagerstown, on the 15th inst. a light coloured NEGRO MAN, named JACK, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and square made, has lost a fore tooth, bow legged, thick flat feet, is a shoemaker and carpenter to trade; had on striped cotton overalls, fine shirt, old fulled linsey waistcoat, old gray coating coat, no hat, but is an active thief and perhaps will soon get a hat and change all his cloaths if he can steal better ones, also took a half worn Indian blanket. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have 5 dollars if taken within 10 miles from home, 10 dollars if 20 miles from home, 20 dollars if 50 miles, and if upwards, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home paid by

JOSIAH PRICE.

N. B. Said negro is a great coward, but will if possible make his escape.

October 15, 1793.

FOR SALE,

By Public Vendue.

ON *Wednesday the 12th day of November next, a Grist and Saw Mill in good repair, situate on Chartiers creek, two miles below Col. John Canon's mill, together with a small piece of ground.— The title is indisputable, and the payments will be made easy. Attendance will be given by.*

JOSIAS GAMBLE.

October 24, 1793.

THE *subscribers beg leave to inform the gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they propose jointly to continue the school where Mr. Joseph Kane now teaches, and that it was for the benefit of his employers only, that the said Kane took a partner, whose abilities are indisputable; and such other gentlemen as will please to encourage his laudable intentions, may rely, that it shall be their constant study to give satisfaction and pay a due attention to the improvement of their pupils in every branch of learning, as well as their morals.*

They propose teaching Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Duodecimals, Square and Cube Root, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Geography, Book-keeping by way of double entries, with company accounts, either in the same or separate books, together with the Latin or Greek Languages, &c.

JOSEPH KANE,
PETER KANE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1793.

N. B. An Evening School is opened for the reception of such young gentlemen as may please to honor them with their company, at five shillings a month.

WHEREAS *my wife Elizabeth has eloped from my bed and board without my consent or any lawful cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.*

JOHN LARASON, senr.

October 22, 1793.

Ohio Packet Boats.

TWO BOATS for the present will set out from *Pittsburgh* for *Cincinnati*, and return to *Pittsburgh* in the following manner, viz.

First Boat will leave *Pittsburgh* on Monday next, the 21st instant, at eight o'clock in the morning, and return to *Pittsburgh*, so as to be ready to sail again in four weeks from the above date.

Second Boat will leave *Pittsburgh* on Monday the 5th of November next, and return to *Pittsburgh* in four weeks as above.

And so on regularly, each Boat performing the voyage to and from *Pittsburgh* to *Cincinnati* once in every four weeks.

Two Boats, in addition to the above will shortly be compleated and regulated in such manner, that one Boat of the four will set out weekly from *Pittsburgh* to *Cincinnati*, and return in in like manner.

The Proprietor of these Boats having maturely considered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and desire of being serviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the Boats as agreeable and convenient as they could possibly be made.

No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover, made proof against rifle or musket balls, and convenient port holes for firing out of.— Each of the Boats are armed with six pieces carrying a pound ball; also a number of good muskets, and amply supplied with necessary ammunition, strongly manned with choice hands, and the masters of approved knowledge.

A separate cabbin from that designed for the men, is partitioned off in each Boat for accommodating Ladies on their passage. Conveniences are constructed on board each boat, so as to render landing unnecessary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger.

Rules and Regulations for maintaining order on board, and for the good management of the Boats, and Tables accurately calculated of the rates of Freightage for passengers, and carriage of Letters to and from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, also a Table of the exact time of the arrival and departure to and from the different places on the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, may be seen on board each Boat. Passengers will be supplied with provision and liquors of all kinds, of the first quality, at the most reasonable rates possible. Persons desirous of working their passage will be admitted on finding themselves, subject, however, to the same order and directions from the master of the Boats, as the rest of the working hands of the Boat's crew,

An OFFICE of INSURANCE will be kept at *Pittsburgh*, *Limestone*, and *Cincinnati*, where persons desirous of having their property insured may apply. The rates of insurance will be moderate.

For Freight or passage apply at the Insurance Office, or to the Master on Board.

JACOB MYERS.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1793.

HAVE *two plantations on Robinson's run, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, well improved, containing each 400 acres. Will sell one or both. Price £. 700. £. 400 for the upper—£. 300 for the lower. Will take only money; the whole or greater part paid down, and interest for what is unpaid from the date.*

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1793.

THE act to regulate the inspection of flour in the western counties, passed on the 3d of September, 1791, though made to regulate the conduct of industrious men of little leisure for examination of laws, and though imposing very severe penalties and forfeitures, is by no means so plain and satisfactory, as a law of that nature ought to be. The difficulties arising in the construction and execution of it are chiefly occationed by a careless and faulty practice of legislators, who, when making a new law, instead of saying every thing that they ought or mean to say on the subject, refer back to some other law, which has been enacted perhaps many years before. This is a very clumsy way of informing the citizens of their duty, and is saving time and money in a very improper manner. I would have every new law to contain in itself all the law on that [illegible] reference to any previous law. [illegible] gone in the act of 1790, for the amendment of the penal laws. Had I been inspector of flour in these counties, I should have considered myself in conscience bound, before I exacted any penalty or forfeiture, under this law, to have published an abstract or true statement of it in the newspaper.— This would have given to those concerned an opportunity, which otherwise they will hardly have, of understanding their duty and danger, without which, all punishment must be unjust. But as the inspector has not thought proper to take this trouble on himself, I shall undertake it, believing it may be of some use.

This law empowers the governor to appoint a person of good character and competent abilities to be inspector of flour in the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, and Fayette, to begin to act from the first day of December 1791. Section 1st.*

This inspector, or some one of his deputies, shall examine and inspect all flour manufactured for exportation, in any of the counties aforesaid, before it is exported or conveyed out of the state; and in so doing the inspector or deputy shall perform the like duty, exercise the like powers, and conform to the like regulations (except as to the stamp on the plugs, which shall be marked with the letters W. P.) and shall be subject to the like fines and penalties, as are prescribed, with regard to the inspector of the port of Philadelphia, and his deputies, by an act entitled, an act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing, at a certain time, all the laws heretofore made, for that purpose. Sect. 2d.

If any person export or convey out of the state any flour from the said counties, or any of them, by means of the Ohio river, or any waters communicating therewith, before the same is inspected as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay, for every cask or barrel of flour so exported or conveyed, the sum of five shillings, to be recovered, as debts under ten pounds may be recovered; one half to the use of the person who shall give information upon the subject to the inspector or any of his deputies, and the other half to the use of the inspector. Sec. 3d.

The inspector or his deputy shall receive the sum of three pence, for every cask or barrel of flour, which he shall actually examine and inspect, at any harbour, mill, or landing place, within the said counties. And all millers, or other persons, engaged in the exportation of flour, as aforesaid, are hereby required to conform to the like regulations, and are made subject to the like fines, forfeitures, and penalties, as are prescribed by the said recited act in the case of exporters of flour from the port of Philadelphia, excepting only the rules prescribed, and the penalties declared, in the ninth, tenth, and thirteenth sections of that law. Sect. 4th.

Such is all the instruction, which the act to regulate the inspection of flour in the western counties, has designed to give to millers and exporters of flour there; and, to learn their duty, they must find out, in six volumes of laws, the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, &c. of the date of which, though it was enacted more than ten years before, no hint is given, to enable the miller to discover it. I shall therefore now proceed to state the regulations laid down for this subject, by the act to which our inspection law refers, intitled an act to prevent the export of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing, at a certain time, all the laws heretofore made for that purpose. It was enacted on the 5th day of April 1781.

The regulations prescribed for millers, and other persons, concerned in the exportation of flour, by this act, are as follows. All flour casks shall be made of good seasoned materials well tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed, with four nails in each chine hoop, and three nails in each upper bilge hoop; the staves shall be of the length of twenty-seven inches, but of different diameters at the heads, according to their numbers; that is to say, casks number one, of the diameter of eighteen inches at the head; number two, of sixteen inches and a half; and number three, of fifteen inches and a half. Every miller and boulter of flour for transportation out of this state, shall have a distinguishable brand, † which he shall cause to be entered with the clerk of the quarter sessions of the county where he resides, together with his name, and place of abode, under the penalty of five shillings, for every day in which he shall have exercised his business of miller or boulter, without such entry,‡ for the making of which entries, the clerk shall have one shilling each. Every miller or boulter, shall brand, with this mark, every cask of flour, before it be removed from the place where it was boulted and also with the numbers one, two,

* *Quere. If this appointment be for four years. See act of 5th April 1781, § 19.*

† *Our inspector has fined, because the brand had the initials of the name only, and not the name at length. I conceive this altogether unwarrantable. The name is entered with the clerk of the sessions.*

‡ *See observations following the abstract of the law.*

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to three, according to their reſpective diameters, and with the weight reſpectively, under the penalty of one ſhilling and ſix pence, for every barrel not hooped, and nailed, and not branded as aforeſaid. Sect. 5th.

All wheat flour boulted for ſale, and tranſportation out of the ſtate, ſhall be made merchantable, and of due fineneſs, without any mixture of coarſer flour. In the caſk, number one, ſhall be put the full quantity or weight of two hundred and twenty four pounds of flour; in the caſk, number two, of one hundred and ninety ſix pounds; and in the caſk, number three, of one hundred and ſixty eight pounds, and if any miller or boulter ſhall uſe, or pack with flour, any other caſks than of the three ſeveral ſizes aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit, to the purchaſer thereof, the value or charge of ſuch caſk in his account; and if any miller or boulter ſhall pack any caſks, of the ſaid ſizes, with a leſs quantity of flour than here ſpecified, for the ſame reſpectively, he ſhall forfeit the ſame caſks and flour.* And the inſpector, or a deputy, on ſuſpicion, or on requeſt of the buyers, ſhall unpack any caſk of flour as aforeſaid, and, if there be a leſs quantity than is here directed, then the miller or boulter ſhall pay the charges of unpacking and repacking, over and above the penalties aforeſaid. Sect. 6. 7.

No perſon whatſoever ſhall lade or ſhip any flour for tranſportation out of this ſtate, before it be offered to the examination of the inſpector of the port whence it is to be ſhipped, or his deputy, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every caſk, and if the poſſeſſor of any ſuch flour offer to tranſport it out of this ſtate, without being proved by the inſpector, the ſame ſhall be forfeited. † Sect. 11.

The regulations and powers of inſpectors under this law are as follows. The inſpector is empowered to appoint deputies under him, but, before he or any deputy, do any thing in his office, he ſhall take an oath or affirmation, before any juſtice of the peace, faithfully and impartially to perform his duty. The inſpector, or his deputy, when any flour manufactured in the counties aforeſaid for exportation out of this ſtate as aforeſaid, is offered for his examination, ſhall try and ſearch the ſame, by boring the head, and piercing it through with a proper inſtrument, to prove whether it be good, and honeſtly and well packed; and ſhall afterwards plug up the hole. If he judge it merchantable, he ſhall brand every ſuch caſk on the quarter with the arms of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in a fair and diſtinguiſhable manner. The fees for inſpection ſhall be recovered as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable. Sect. 11.

But, if any diſpute ariſe between the inſpector, or any deputy, and the owner or poſſeſſor, concerning the fineneſs or goodneſs of ſuch flour, or the goodneſs of the materials of the caſks, on application of the owner or poſſeſſor, one of the magiſtrates of the county, where the diſpute ſhall ariſe, ſhall iſſue his warrant to three indifferent and judicious perſons, to be triers thereof (one of them to be named by the ſaid owner or poſſeſſor, one by the ſaid inſpector or deputy, and the third by the ſaid magiſtrate) directing the ſaid triers to view and examine the ſaid flour, and make report to him forthwith, touching the condition thereof; and that if they find the ſaid flour not merchantable, they certify to him the cauſe thereof, and whether it wants fineneſs, is muſty, ſour, or the like; and, if ſour, whether this be occaſioned by the greenneſs of the timber whereof the caſks are made, or by being brought in any open boat or ſhallop, or on the deck of any other veſſel without a cover, or for any other and what cauſe; and the magiſtrate ſhall thereupon give his judgment, agreeably to the report of the triers, or any two of them. If he find the flour not merchantable, he ſhall award the owner or poſſeſſor thereof to pay into the hands of the inſpector, one ſhilling for each caſk not merchantable, beſides reaſonable coſts. But if he find the flour merchantable, he ſhall adjudge the inſpector to pay all the coſts, and the inſpector ſhall, thereupon, brand the ſaid flour, as before directed. And if it ſhall appear, either by the report aforeſaid, or otherwiſe, that any flour is become unmerchantable, by fault of the miller, boulter, ſhallop-man, flatman, carter or waggoner, the owner of ſuch flour ſhall recover againſt the ſaid miller, boulter, ſhallop-man, flatman, carter, or waggoner, by default of whom, or of whoſe ſervants, ſuch flour ſhall have been injured, the damages, which ſuch owner ſhall have ſuſtained, with full coſts of ſuits.‡ Sect. 12.

The inſpector, or his deputies, may enter on board any ſhip, or other veſſels, in any port or place, or into any mill, ſtore, or granary, to ſearch for any flour intended to be tranſported out of the ſtate; and if the owner or poſſeſſor, or their ſervants, or others, deny them entrance or moleſt them in their ſearch, or if ſuch owner or poſſeſſor refuſe to permit them to examine the ſame, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit ten pounds for every ſuch offence. Sect. 14.

No inſpector or deputy ſhall directly or indirectly vend, barter, ſell or exchange or trade in flour, under the penalty of fifty pounds, the one half thereof to the uſe of the perſon ſueing, the other half to the treaſurer of the ſtate for public uſe; and every perſon ſo offending, ſhall be diſabled from acting thereafter in their reſpective office. Sect. 18.

All fines and forfeitures, not herein directed how to be applied, ſhall be paid to the inſpector, or his deputy, who ſhall keep a juſt and true account thereof, and once in every year, at the time of appointing overſeers of the poor, deliver to the magiſtrates, a true liſt of all ſuch fines and forfeitures, the one half whereof he ſhall immediately pay into the hands of the overſeers of the poor of the place where the forfeitures happen, and the other retain to his own uſe. And, if any inſpector or deputy ſhall neglect or refuſe to account and pay as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit his office. Sect. 18.

If any inſpector die, or by accident or otherwiſe, be rendered incapable, or knowingly ſuffer any flour to be carried out of this ſtate, without trying every caſk thereof, as aforeſaid, or ſhall neglect to keep a ſufficient number of deputies, to aſſiſt him in the execution of his office; whereby the poſſeſſor of ſuch flour ſhall ſuffer any damage or delay, or ſhall otherwiſe miſbehave him or themſelves therein, a majority of the juſtices of the peace of the reſpective counties before mentioned,§ are required on the conviction of the ſaid officer of any of the ſaid crimes or on his death, to appoint ſome other fit perſon, in his, or their place, who ſhall thereupon, on taking the ſaid oath, be the inſpector until another be appointed, with the powers and duties herein mentioned. Sect. 19.

If any perſon who ſhall counterfeit the brand, marks, or either of them, or impreſs or brand the ſame on any caſk of flour, he ſhall forfeit for the firſt offence, five pounds; for the ſecond offence, ten pounds; and, for the third offence, ſhall be committed to jail, and ſentenced to the pillory, there to ſtand for the ſpace of two hours on a market day, in any city, borough or town, where the fact ſhall have been committed. Sect. 15.

Theſe are the regulations referred to, and not excepted, by our inſpection law, and are therefore, with the few contained in our inſpection law, the whole law on the ſubject, as one would ſuppoſe, from reading it. But is it not a little ſtrange, that in making regulations for the conduct of an induſtrious ſet of men (unaccuſtomed to nice diſtinctions, and deep reſearches into laws) in their daily employment, and under ſevere penalties, it ſhould remain doubtful, which of theſe regulations are now binding or not binding, and whether there are not other regulations in force, not mentioned in either of theſe laws. Yet ſuch is the caſe here. For almoſt ten years before our preſent inſpection law was made, another law, not mentioned or alluded to in our inſpection law, was enacted, which repealed ſome of the regulations and penalties contained in the law to which our inſpection law refers millers and inſpectors for the knowledge of their duty, and ſubſtituted other and additional regulations and penalties in their room. This law which was paſſed on the 28th day of December, 1781, repealed the regulation for branding the caſks, with the arms of the ſtate, the penalty for not entering the millers brand, and the forfeiture for packing flour in caſks of irregular ſize, or in leſs quantity than marked; and ſubſtituted, in their ſtead reſpectively, ſtamping the caſks and plugs with the letters S P, a fine of thirty ſhillings, and a forfeiture of nine pence for every pound of deficient weight; and added (a proviſion not made before) a penalty of two ſhillings for every caſk made of unſeaſoned materials, giving remedy to the ſeller fixed againſt the cooper or miller who furniſhed the caſk. Another law paſſed on the 15th day of September, 1784, directed, that, where flour is intended for exportation, and marked as ſuperfine, the inſpector ſhall examine it, and, if it be of that quality, ſhall brand it with the arms of the ſtate; if not, ſhall eraſe the ſuperfine brand mark. This law inflicts the penalty of one hundred pounds for fraudulent impreſſion of the ſuperfine brand mark. Another law, paſſed the 12th day of September 1789, regulates the importation of middlings; and, for wheat flour, generally, allows another ſize of caſks, to be marked No. 4, and to contain ninety eight pounds, the ſtaves of the length of twenty three inches, and the diameter at each head, twelve inches and a half, and directs the inſpector, or his deputy, to meaſure each caſk, and if they vary from the regulated ſizes, the perſon who has ſold the ſame for exportation ſhall pay, for each caſk ſo varying, one ſhilling and ſix pence.

I have ſeen an account of the weſtern inſpector, in which he charges a ſum of two ſhillings each, for inſufficient caſks, and nine pence a pound for defect of weight. Neither of theſe charges ſeems clearly warranted by our inſpection law, or that to which it refers. Theſe penalties are to be found only in the act of 28th of December 1781, which is not referred to, by our law. It is true, that the forfeiture of the whole flour, and caſk deficient in weight is, as the law has ſaid, too ſevere, and it may be ſaid, it was lenity in the inſpector, to accept of nine pence for each pound deficient, in place of the whole flour and caſk; but it is true alſo, that the forfeiture of the flour and caſk was not in force, when our law paſſed, being repealed by the act of 28th December 1781. How then is our law to be underſtood? Is the law of 28th December 1781 in force within theſe counties, or is it not? If it is not in force, then there is no penalty for inſufficient caſks or deficiency of weight in the flour. If it is in force, by what words in our inſpection law is it declared to be in force? The law of 28th December 1781, is intituled, a ſupplement to the act entitled an act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, &c. now as our inſpection law extends to us the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, &c. it may be urged; 1. That, by implication, declaring an act in force, declares alſo its ſupplement in force, being conſidered as part of the act—2. This ſupplement extended to us by implication, for the ſtamp on the plugs which is mentioned only in the ſupplement, is excepted from the regulations adopted by our law: I think theſe implications too ſlender to found penalties upon.—I doubt the general principle, that adopting a law adopts alſo the ſupplement, will not hold; for every act is diſtinct, and I think the aſſembly would hardly have reſted on it in regulations ſo materially affecting the intereſts and conduct of induſtrious and practical men; eſpecially, as, if this act of 28th of December 1781 be by this implication in force, thoſe of 15th September 1784, and 12th of September 1789, muſt be in force alſo, for they are ſupplements to the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, &c. Some expreſſions, common in the acts of aſſembly, manifeſt the meaning of the legiſlature, that an act and a ſupplement are two diſtinct acts, as in the 17th ſection of this law of 28th December 1781, this and the act of 5th of April 1781 are conſidered as diſtinct acts, by the words, "as is directed by this act, and the act to which this is a ſupplement."—And the act of the 12th of September 1789, ſection 4, adopting, as our inſpection law adopts, the regulations of the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, &c. and intending to include thoſe made alſo by the ſupplements, expreſſly names the ſupplements, after naming the act, "All the regulations, fines, penalties, and forfeitures in and by the ſaid recited act and the ſeveral ſupplements thereto, and by this act made, impoſed and inflicted," &c.

I conclude with a few queſtions.

Is not the inſpection law for the weſtern counties deficient, confuſed, obſcure, or unintelligible?

Ought not ſome perſon, concerned, and experienced in a buſineſs of acknowledged importance, to draw up a compleat ſyſtem of regulations on this ſubject, and preſent it to the legiſlature to be enacted into a law next ſeſſions?

Until this is done ought the inſpector, in conſcience and duty, to exact any penalties, fines and forfeitures, but in caſes where there is a palpable breach of moral honeſty; and a penalty, fine or forfeiture very clearly inflicted? Where there is no law there is no tranſgreſſion, and a law uncertain, confuſed, and unintelligible is as none.

A Friend to the Weſtern Country.

* *See obſervations following the abſtract of this law.*

† *Though this be not one of the excepted ſections, it may well be doubted whether the legiſlature intended that the whole of it ſhould be in force; for the proviſion for covering waggons, ſhallops, &c. is contained in ſections 9 and 10, which are excepted out of the inſpection law of the weſtern country.*

§ *The counties referred to are Philadelphia, Bucks, and Cheſter.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 30.

A PRIVATE letter from Tours ſtates the royaliſt army to be particularly ſtrong in the following places, viz. Machecoul, Fontenay, Chollet, Vezins, Viez, Mortague, in fact over all Poitou, part of Saintonge and Anjou. It conſiſts in all of 120,000 men, 80,000 of whom are armed with muſkets. They have already a very numerous train of artillery. The whole army is divided into four corps, under the direction of a council compoſed of forty perſons. The principal leaders are Gaſton, Bernard, de Marigny, the Chevalier d'Autichamp, Deleſſart, Cathelineau, Laugreniere,

Laroche Jacquelin, Leſcure, &c. There are among them none of the higher claſs of the nobility.

"I however remarked (ſays the writer of the letter) one cordon rouge (red ribband) but I dont know his name.—Each of theſe four armies has a general in chief, with a corps of regular troops ever in activity, and is reinforced by the inhabitants of a certain number of pariſhes allotted for the ſervice of each diviſion, whenever any grand attack or vigorous defence is to be made.—When they are preparing to march the general orders a ſufficient quantity of bread to be baked for four or five days; each peaſant is ordered to take his ſhare, which, with his muſquet, is all his baggage.—You muſt obſerve that they are not ſuffered to lay down their muſquets for a moment, and that they hold them in their arms when they ſleep. When any part of the country they occupy, is threatened with an attack, the general who commands in that quarter immediately diſpatches advice to the general council, and ſends off couriers who order the toeſin to be rung in all the pariſhes ſet apart for the particular ſervice of that diviſion; and ſo little ſecrecy and celerity is there in the operations of the republican generals, that the chriſtian army, is ever in a ſtate of defence when attacked.

"Their manuvres are performed with the greateſt ſkill: at the commencement of an attack they almoſt always fall back in order to engage our troops to purſue them into the interior of the country, and then, on a ſignal previouſly agreed on, made either on the top of a hill, or by ſhouts, their ſcattered army cloſes and envelopes ours, which ever finds itſelf extremely embarraſſed in a country covered with woods and mountains, and where the artillery and cavalry are of little aid. They executed that manuvre in the laſt action we had with them on the 17th inſt. in which we ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs.

LONDON, Auguſt 15.

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ORLANDO's FLIGHT.

ON prancing ſteed, with ſpunge at noſe,
From town behold Orlando fly;
Camphor and Tar where'er he goes
Th' infected ſhafts of death defy—
Safe in an atmoſphere of ſtink,
No doctor gets Orlando's chink.

'Twas right to fly! for well I ween
In Stygian worlds, by Jove's decree,
No bluſhing bloſſom e'er was ſeen,
Or running brook, or budding tree;
No ſplendid meats, no flowing bowls,
Smile o'er the meagre feaſt of fools.

No ſprightly ſongs, to baniſh grief,
No balls, the *Stygian* Beaus prepare,
And he that fed on rounds of beef,
On onion ſhells ſhall fatten *there*—
Monarchs are there of little note;
And Ceſar wears a ragged coat.

Chloes on earth, of air and ſhape,
Whoſe eyes deſtroy'd poor love-lorn wights,
There lower their topſails to the cap,
Rig their booms, and furl their kites:
Where Cupid's bow was never beat,
What lover aſks a maid's conſent?

All this, and more, Orlando knew,
(In Lucian is the ſtory told)
Took horſe—clapp'd ſpurs—and off he flew
In no d——d doctor's liſt enrolled—
Blame not Orlando if he fled,—
So little's got by being dead.

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THE time mentioned in my laſt advertiſement for receiving of produce from thoſe who are in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, having expired on the firſt inſtant—but will ſtill receive it if delivered to the gentleman therein named, or to William M'Kinley, Eſq. of Weſt Liberty, by the 20th inſtant. Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, as I ſhall purſue the moſt ſummary way for recovery, in order that I may be enable to do juſtice to thoſe to whom I am indebted.

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Laroche Jacquelin, Leſcure, &c. There are among them none of the higher claſs of the nobility.

"I however remarked (ſays the writer of the letter) one cordon rouge (red ribband) but I dont know his name.—Each of theſe four armies has a general in chief, with a corps of regular troops ever in activity, and is reinforced by the inhabitants of a certain number of pariſhes allotted for the ſervice of each diviſion, whenever any grand attack or vigorous defence is to be made.—When they are preparing to march the general orders a ſufficient quantity of bread to be baked for four or five days; each peaſant is ordered to take his ſhare, which, with his muſquet, is all his baggage.—You muſt obſerve that they are not ſuffered to lay down their muſquets for a moment, and that they hold them in their arms when they ſleep. When any part of the country they occupy, is threatened with an attack, the general who commands in that quarter immediately diſpatches advice to the general council, and ſends off couriers who order the toſin to be rung in all the pariſhes ſet apart for the particular ſervice of that diviſion; and ſo little ſecrecy and celerity is there in the operations of the republican generals, that the chriſtian army, is ever in a ſtate of defence when attacked.

"Their manuvres are performed with the greateſt ſkill: at the commencement of an attack they almoſt always fall back in order to engage our troops to purſue them into the interior of the country, and then, on a ſignal previouſly agreed on, made either on the top of a hill, or by ſhouts, their ſcattered army cloſes and envelopes ours, which ever finds itſelf extremely embarraſſed in a country covered with woods and mountains, and where the artillery and cavalry are of little aid. They executed that manuvre in the laſt action we had with them on the 17th inſt. in which we ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs.

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TO BE LET,

(On Lease, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Esq. has built his grist and saw mills. There is an excellent sugar camp on said land, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be easily made. For terms apply to *James Ewing*, Plasterer, in Pittsburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

LOTS in the town of Pittsburgh for sale.

THE following lots will be sold at public sale (if not sold before at private sale) at the house of Capt. John M'Masters, on Saturday the 2d day of November next, the sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four lots betwixt 2d and 3d streets, from Grant street, No. 297, 298, 299, and 300. Four lots betwixt 3d and 4th streets, from Grant street, No. 301, 302, 303, and 304. One lot betwixt 5th street, Diamond alley, and Grant street, No. 371. One lot betwixt 5th street and Diamond alley, No. 380. One lot betwixt 3d and 4th streets and Cherry alley, No. 305. One lot betwixt 5th street and Virgin alley, No. 415. One lot betwixt 4th street and Liberty street, a large Diamond lot, No. 338.

Proposals will be received before the day of sale by Col. Wm. Semple, at his store in 2d street (in the stone house) and if sold at public sale, the terms will be made known before the sale begins.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1793.

*** This publication commences the eighth year since the first establishment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The Printer returns his most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his business, being very considerable, he flatters himself he will be excused in *AGAIN* calling on those who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requests he will receive wheat, rye, or whiskey, if delivered by the first of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartier's creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek, and flour or whiskey, if delivered to John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outstanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Justices Executions and Summonses,

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law:

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Distillery.

THESE works are constructed and finished in the best manner. The mill runs two pair of stones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a saw mill, all under cover of one roof—is situated ten miles from Pittsburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of superfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryest summer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the severest winter effect her.

The distillery is situated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing stream of excellent water, containing two stills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The house is 28 feet square, and is strongly built, and conveniently constructed. The stills and vessels are new, and the situation of the works handsome, and without a rival in the western country.

The judicious will no sooner view the premises than see the advantages. A small sum of money is wanted; therefore, any person that can command a few hundred pounds, may soon be put in the receipt of some hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premises. Candor, he flatters himself, is his characteristick, therefore, applicants may be assured of least of *a fair state of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the subscriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself *Abraham*, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and wants some of his fore teeth, and says it is 6 years since he ran away. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near the great road between Budd's and Devore's ferry, some time in July last, a small red COW, with about two inches cut off her horns, and her ears also cut. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN LOWRY.

September 24, 1793.

The Last Notice.

ALL those that are indebted to the subscriber are desired to call and pay off their respective accounts in three weeks from this date, or make such arrangements as will be satisfactory, otherwise he shall be under the necessity of taking such measures as will be very disagreeable to himself, and more so to those who do not comply with this friendly notice.

He has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known that it would be unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

N. B. A few good *Feather Beds* to be sold for cash.

J. TANNEHILL,

Water street, two doors from the corner of Market street.

October 5, 1793.

THE *partnership of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having dissolved the 22d instant, all persons who have claims against them, are hereby desired to render the same to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st day of October next, and*

All persons indebted to the late partnerships of Craig, Bayard & Co. Isaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requested to pay the same to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to settle and receive payments.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittsburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1793.

Last Notice.

PURSUANT to the Acts of Congress for collecting the revenue, it is necessary for the distillers in the county of Bedford to make proper entries of their stills at my office, to prevent the fines they will certainly incur in case they neglect complying.

JOHN WEBSTER, Collector of Revenue, Bedford county.

Office of Inspection, Stoney creek, October 19, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny river, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, in April last, two brown STEERS, the one four years old, has a crop out of the near ear, and a half-penny out of the off ear. The other is three years old, and has a crop off the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL HULING.

October 15, 1793.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, October 1st, 1793.

CHARLES Armstrong, care of Mr. Ferrin, Redstone; William Bartlett, merchant; James Brownfield, care of Ralph Cherry; James Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor; Thos. Campbell, John Crozier, Union town; James Crawford, John Clark, near Simmerall's ferry; David Clark, Jonathan Culbert, Andrew Christy, Captain John Christy; Matthew Coulter, near Redstone; Richard Dill, care of Mr. Williams, Greensburgh; Robert Dugan, Fayette county; Maurice Dunlevy, Redstone settlement; Hugh Donald, James Donelly, James Dunpeacher, care of Col. Isaac Meason; Andrew Fee, near Bracken's mill; Ropert Fritall, care of William Tod, esq; John Guthrie, esq; James Gibson, care of John Smiley, esq; Fayette; William Greer, care of William Lochry, esq. Sinclair Gibson, Huntington township; John Giesbeson, Jacob's creek; John Hindman, Beaver run; William Hoey, James Haslet, care of Robert Clark, Hannastown; John Hanlon, Fayette; James Hunter, care of William Jack, esq; James Johnston, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Revd. John Jameson, Mathew Jack, esq; Thos. Jordon, Derry township; John Leslie, Loyal Hannon; William Lyon, school master; James Lamon, Fayette; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier valley; John M'Naton, near Budd's ferry; Edward Magee, care of John Denniston; Fergus Moorehead, Andrew M'Bride, James Morrison, care of Jacob Beeson, Union town; John Moore, care of James Ervin, Loyal Hannon; Thos. Mosson, care of the Rev. Mr. Power, Samuel M'Connell, Redstone; William M'Connel, at ditto; Richard John and William Morrow, Redstone; Alexander M'Donald, care of William Tod, esq; John Moor, Redstone; David Riley, Forks of Yough; James Robinson, care of Richard Williams, esq; John Ralston, care of William Jack, Esq; Charles Scott and Ann Set, Redstone settlement; Robert Speers, care of Richard Williams, esq; John Scott, care of Thomas Doogan, near Greensburgh; Thomas Smith, mount Pleasant; William Taylor, Redstone; Uriah Wheeler, John Ward, care of William Findley, esq; Nicholas Wilson, William Woods, care of Wilson Turnbull; James Williams, care of Ebenezer Brady, esq; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel [illegible] late of Ohio county, state of Virginia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are notified to present them, properly attested, for settlement, against the 13th day of February.

JAMES NAILOR,)
BENJAMIN NAILOR,) Administr.

October 4, 1793.

*** The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20, 1793.

An Evening SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber the 15th instant. Tuition 12/6 a quarter, or 5/. a month.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street, *where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*